

ject. As in the temperance cause, nothing

stances; so we consider, that nothing effectual will be done to abolish slavery, until it is fully believed to be sinful in all circumstances. We need some such solid foundation, or all our attacks on the system will not only be fruitless, but will recoil on our selves. This great point we shall labor to establish. Our motto will be, "light and love." We shall inculcate the duty of unceasing prayer, of united effort for the elevation of our colored population, and of using all other judicious means to put a speed end to the existence of slavery. As to the

question: "What shall be done with the colored race?" we leave that to Providence. When men are convinced that slavery is evil, and only sin, little difficulty will be found in providing means for the future welfare of the slaves.

Although this anti-slavery in our principles, it is our intention to say nothing which shall give occasion of offence to our conscientious colonialists. And we hesitate not to say, that we would encourage and exhort colored men to go to Liberia, who was qualified and who desired to go. —*New-England Spectator*

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.
Agreeably to notice, a special meeting

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Jonathan P. Miller, of Montpelier, prayer was offered by the Rev. James Milligan, of Ryegate.

An address on the character and appropriate remedy of American Slavery, was delivered by Mr. Uthmar Smith, of Wardsboro.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved, That a great responsibility rests upon the Church, and especially upon the Ministry, on the great question of Slavery in the United States.
2. Resolved, That the Lapere of

country can do much, if they will take
this subject, and act with concert and de-
cision.

2. Resolved, That the prohibition of the
slave trade from Africa, is worth little,
so long as there is here a legalized trade and
lucrative market.

3. Resolved, That the question of "em-
anation," of the blacks and whites, has
nothing to do with the subject of abolition,
that it has been agitated by the enemies
of abolition with a view to turn the attention
of the people from the great controversy.

4. Resolved, That the friends of G
and man should not be discouraged, by a
position, from pleading the authority of
former, and defending the rights of the
latter.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Murray, of Orwell, Mr. Milligan, of Ryegate, Col. Miller, of Montpelier, Mr. Barber, of Middlebury, and Mr. Knapp of Montpelier.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, of Ferrisburgh, the Society proceeded to take up collection, which amounted to \$70.

The meeting was *honored* by the attendance of many members of the legislature and other gentlemen of distinction. — *Essex State Journal*.

IT following extraordinary announcement and equally extraordinary remarks, we reproduce from the *Cincinnati Journal*. THE GAG OF DISSENT IS HERETOFORE to be put into the hands of students of Lane Seminary. It remains to be seen whether they are disposed to become SLAVES.

LANE SEMINARY.

The document issued by the Executive

Committee of Lane Seminary, a few weeks ago, has been copied into many of the journals, and noticed in others. By some persons, it has been regarded as a mere aid to produce effect, for the time being; while others have accorded their hearty approval of its sentiments. We now announce to the information of the former class, that the board of trustees held a regular meeting Monday the sixth instant, and confirmed the *doings of the Executive Committee*, in principle, laid down in the document before the public, may therefore be regarded as in Lane Seminary; and if the institution will not stand erect on that foundation, the secret falls the better. We know that appalling intimation has been given, of some young men in the north and east, who will bend their way to other than

school, if the "new and overbearing principle" be finally adopted. But are the sons who seem to be so much alarmed to collect, that the Lane Seminary was signed to be a western institution, and know of several young men (though not scores) born and educated in the west, acquainted with the habits and feelings of people, who had resolved to go to Princeton (N. J.) unless the aspect of things could thoroughly changed in our Seminary. Have no doubt, that those young men, others of like feelings, will enter at W.

Hills, and that the policy now resolved on, will fill the school with western students. Nor have we any sort of apprehension the public will not efficiently sustain an institution, thus based on the principles of common sense and propriety.

Parents and guardians may send sons and wards to Lane Seminary, with perfect confidence, that the proper basis of a theological school will occupy minds; and that the discussion and decision of abstract questions, will not turn aside from the path of duty. We have been an advocate for the woman, a place for every thing, and every thing in its place. There may be room enough in the world, for abolitionism and perfectionism many other sons; but a school, to prepare youth for preaching the gospel, has legitimate place for these. To gain the requisite intellectual furniture, to construct a workman that need not be ashamed, put in recreation every hour that is given to study, during a theological course. And be it remembered, that nine out of ten of our students of divinity are rather young and immature in judgment, to be trusted with the high task of revolutionizing public sentiment, and dealing on the world.

to study the principles of Christian humanism, and to know what constitutes the meekness of the gospel of the Lord Jesus, more thoroughly. It is the want of these vital elements, that stumps the ministry of recreation, as frequently, with feebleness and inefficiency. The heralds of the Cross in this great valley, must be strong men in the gospel of God our Saviour, and must be willing to know nothing in the process of their labors, but Christ and him crucified.

